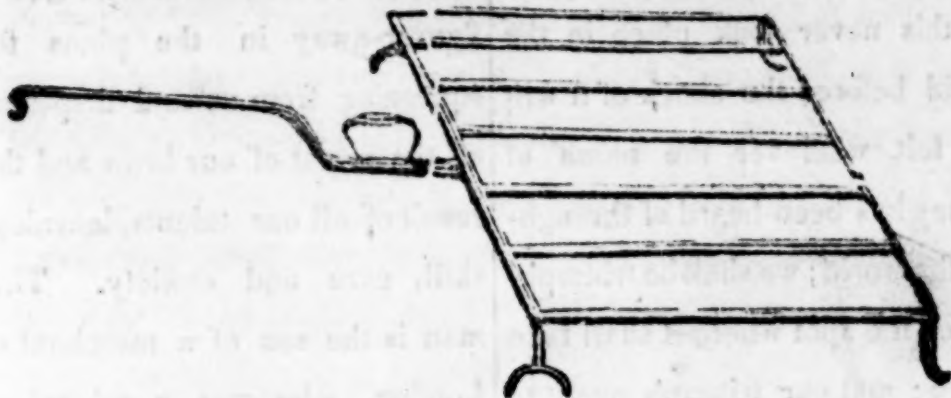


COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

VOL. 63.—No. 10.] LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1827. [Price 1s.



" This Bill (Mr. Peel's) was grounded on *concurrent Reports* of both Houses; it was passed by *unanimous votes* of both Houses; it was, at the close of the Session, a subject of high eulogium in the Speaker's Speech to the Regent, and in the Regent's Speech to the two Houses; now, then, I, William Cobbett, assert, that, to carry this Bill into effect is *impossible*; and I say, that, if this Bill be carried into full effect, I will give Castlereagh leave to lay me on a *Gridiron* and broil me alive, while Sidmouth may stir the coals, and Canning stand by and laugh at my groans."—Taken from *Cobbett's Register*, written at North Hempstead, Long Island, on the 24th of September, 1819, and published in England in November, 1819.

TO MY DISCIPLES.

Barn-Elm Gardens, near Putney,
30th August, 1827.

MY FRIENDS,

THE paper-money affair is the pivot on which every thing will turn at last. We will, therefore, leave Lord PROSPERITY GODERICH to settle his Ministry as he likes or as he can; we will leave the great captain of the age and his army; and we will leave all the rest of the present goings-on

of the pretty gentlemen at Whitehall, in order to talk to one another a little about the GRAND FEAST OF THE GRIDIRON, which, I take it, we shall have to hold within these eight or ten months. The last feast was, comparatively, a small one: the next will, according to my plan, which I shall communicate to you presently, be a really grand festival,

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[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

and attended by at least a thousand persons. Such a blow-up as this never took place in the world before; the shock of it will be felt wherever the name of money has been heard of throughout the world; we shall be triumphant on the spot where it shall take place; and our triumph ought to be celebrated in a manner commensurate with the sublimity of the scene.

I propose, my friends, to speak to you on the time and manner of the explosion; and, when I have done that, to describe to you, as nearly as I can, the mode of holding the festival, not forgetting the *raising of the means*. But, before I enter upon my subject at all, I must beseech your permission to offer a few remarks upon a most curious matter which has recently taken place, relative to that Mr. HERRIES, of whom there has been so much newspaper clack, lately, and who was, as we are told, about to be made the Chancellor of the Exchequer; that is to say, the grand manager

of taxes, loans, funds, exchequer bills, and so forth; the grand figurer-away in the plans for squeezing from us and disposing of, the sweat of our brow and the result of all our talents, learning, skill, care and anxiety. This man is the son of a merchant of London, who was a colonel of volunteers, who was excessively loyal, who, as the newspapers have recently told us, "*failed*" as a merchant; who became (if I mistake not) commissary-general at or about the time that SNAP PERCEVAL was minister, having this famous Mr. HERRIES, who was the other day, a *secretary of the Treasury*, as a clerk or deputy under him in his commissary-general's office. This man was, the newspapers told us, to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, if they did not lie (which they probably did), he is actually a Privy Councillor and a "*Right Honourable*" gentleman, being one of that body whom Lord Coke calls "*a right noble, venerable, and august assembly.*"

In a few days after the enunciation of this transaction with regard to the "august" gentleman, the newspapers began to insinuate, that this successor of the "great and good" CANNING, who made the House laugh so heartily at the contemplation of poor old Mr. OGDEN's rupture: this *bavards* began to insinuate that the right honourable and venerable gentleman had not been made Chancellor of the Exchequer, on account of a very close connexion which he had with a "great capitalist" in the city. And here I must do these newspapers the justice to say, that they have one quality, which, considering the rest of their qualities, does work towards the public as an advantageous set-off; that is to say, they are *leaky*: cannot keep any secret, if the exposure were to send them to the devil. They are corrupt; they are wicked in the extreme; they lie without measure; but, if they happen to possess a truth, it is very difficult to make them contain it within themselves: they

will take your money to suppress it in most cases; but, as every one is afraid that every other one will let it out, out it comes from one first, and then all the rest follow, *bow, wow, wow*, like hounds, who, whether they get the scent or not, hasten to follow the voice of the first dog, lest they should incur the accusation of want of diligence or sagacity. Thus came out this story about the poor "august" gentleman, Mr. HERRIES. The *Morning Chronicle* was amongst the last to give tongue upon the subject; but, when he did give tongue, DOCTOR BLACK came in with a thundering burst, poked his nose up like a cunning old hound, made more noise than all the rest, as if it were he and he alone that had picked out the track of wary puss.

In this situation, Mr. HERRIES appears to have applied for a *character* to his late principal, Mr. PROSPERITY ROBINSON, now LORD GODERICH. "My lord" has no scruple to give the character; and as it was no use to give

it unless it were published, he or Mr. HERRIES, or some one for one or the other, sent it to be published in *The New Times newspaper*. What sort of character his lordship gives, I shall have to observe upon, perhaps, by-and-by; but, I will first insert the whole account of the matter from the *Morning Chronicle*, which is contained in fourteen paragraphs, including the letter of Lord Goderich, which paragraphs I have numbered, 1 to 14, for the purpose of more easy reference.

1. The old proverb, that "one man may better steal a horse than another look over the hedge" was never more applicable than to our own case, with regard to what has been said of Mr. HERRIES. In *The Morning Herald* of Wednesday appeared the following paragraph, in the shape of a leading article:—"It is reported that an obstacle has arisen as to placing the finances of the country in the hands of one of the present aspirants for office, on account of his alleged connexion with a great city speculator." On the subject of the report thus alluded to, we preserved silence. In *The Morning Herald* of the following day the subject was revived in a city article, in which Mr. HERRIES was distinctly named; in

behalf of whom it was naively contended, that "as a Member of the Cabinet he would be bound by his oath, as well as by his honour, not to reveal its secrets, while in a subordinate situation he would be under no such obligations." Before the appearance of the first of these paragraphs, the report of the objection to Mr. HERRIES, founded on his particular intimacy with a well-known Capitalist, was in general circulation, both in the City and the Clubs in the West end of the town. We, however, carefully avoided all allusion to the subject. After, however, the report so generally prevalent, had been taken up, and openly discussed two days in succession, we ventured at last, on Friday, to allude to it. "We should not ourselves (we observed) have alluded to the report, or to the inferences which were drawn from the intimacy in the City, had not our contemporary of *The Herald* called attention to it; but without wishing to injure the good name of Mr. HERRIES, we have no hesitation in saying, that the high reputation which the Cabinet of this country (the only Cabinet in Europe that has never been even touched by rumour) has always maintained for the inviolable fidelity of the members towards each other, in all matters requiring strict secrecy, ought not to be exposed to hazard by a questionable nomination," and we offered as an argument for this opinion, that were "Mr. HERRIES to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, though the secrets of

the Cabinet might be as secure with him as with the most upright Statesman in the kingdom, the public would not believe that the former friend of the Minister did not still enjoy his unreserved confidence."

2. In *The New Times* of Saturday appeared the following copy of a letter from Lord GODERICH to Mr. HERRIES:—

"Downing-street, Aug. 24, 1827.

3. "MY DEAR HERRIES—In consequence of what appears in the *Morning Chronicle* of this day, I owe it to you to state, explicitly, that the grounds assumed in that paragraph for the delay in the appointment of CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, are totally destitute of foundation, and that they involve an imputation upon you which I shall be prepared, at all times, to deny in the most peremptory manner, be they asserted by whom they may.—Ever, my dear HERRIES,

"Most sincerely yours,

"GODERICH."

4. The vocabulary of abuse has been ransacked for offensive epithets to characterize the offence of alluding to the report respecting Mr. HERRIES.

5. "There are some subjects, says the *New Times*, which we approach reluctantly, even for the purposes of refutation. Such was our feeling when we recently repelled the scandalous insinuation of an '*infamous Evening Paper*,' for that seems to be its name, with respect

to Mr. CANNING's religious sentiments; and such is now our feeling when we are called upon to refute another calumny, hardly less odious, though levelled at the living, not the dead."

6. *The Courier*, for two successive days, was loud against the malignant attack. Other papers held the same language. If we had invented the report, or had even been the first to give currency to it in print, instead of having merely alluded to it, after it had obtained such notoriety, as even to have given rise to a controversy between *The Herald* and *The Globe*, as to the extent of the relative obligations to secrecy of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Secretary of the Treasury, harsher language could not have been applied to us.

7. The letter of Lord GODERICH, though very short, is not altogether free from ambiguity. We are not exactly sure whether he means that the grounds assumed in the paragraph in *The Chronicle* for the delay in the appointment of Chancellor of the Exchequer, constitute what he shall be prepared at all times to deny; or, whether his denial extends to the circumstances stated in the reports, as the cause of the delay.

8. Our contemporary (*The Globe*) assumes, that Lord GODERICH must have meant to affirm, that there was no foundation for the inferences drawn from the intimacy or connexion of Mr. Herries with Mr. Rothschild, and, in this view of the case

very fairly contends, that both *The Morning Herald* and ourselves, instead of injuring, have materially benefited the former, by calling forth Lord GODERICH's guarantee, and enabling Mr. HERRIES to grapple fairly with what, while circulating merely in the shape of rumour, he might have had no opportunity of meeting, however injurious to him. Nothing so easy, says our contemporary, as for a public man to disprove the inferences drawn from an alleged intimacy with a Capitalist, by accounting for the property of which he is in possession. A public man may be rich, and fairly rich; but when he dies in debt like Mr. PITT, or with a pittance like Mr. CANNING, suspicion even is disarmed.

9. "We think (says our contemporary), both these papers have done a real service to Mr. HERRIES and the Government in plainly noticing these reports, which did not certainly originate with either of them.

10. "A Paper of this morning puts the mention of a report of this kind on a level with the insinuation aimed against the memory of Mr. CANNING, of a want of religion. It is easily shown that there is a very great difference between the two cases. There is no human power which can search the heart of man; the accusation of irreligion, therefore, is incapable of refutation, and should never be made except against a man who professes irreligion. It

"is much more easy to search the pockets. Nothing is more easy than for a public man to prove to his colleagues the falsehood of any imputation of corrupt gains. He can say, 'When I entered office I had such and such property—my income has been, as you know, so much—I have spent so much yearly—I have gained so much by such and such bequests, and I have now a fortune which will be accounted for by the previous items.' This is a kind of statement which no honest man can be afraid of making when he is called upon to do so; and it must be conclusive.

11. "On the other hand, rumours of the kind whispered in private against a public man, may influence to his disadvantage those of his colleagues who have not the courage to investigate them, and, at any rate, discredit the administration of public affairs, while the man accused is the only person ignorant of them.

12. "Mr. HERRIES would have been more exposed to the injury of secret insinuations, because he is little known as a public man. But Lord GODERICH is known, and it is quite sufficient guarantee to the public, that Lord Goderich asserts that the insinuations are unfounded. There is nothing, of course, at all extraordinary in the fact that an official intercourse should take place between a Secretary of the Treasury and a Loan Contractor, who is necessarily con-

"sulted as well as employed by the Government.

13. "The freedom with which reports of this kind (which do not affect a Minister's private life, but which are closely connected with the public administration) are mentioned by the public journals, is an important preservation of the purity of the Government, as well as of its reputation for purity. If the same freedom prevailed in France, it could hardly happen that Ministers would be accused, as they are there, in private conversation, with confidence, (perhaps with truth, perhaps with falsehood, for it is of the nature of such rumours so circulated, to gather strength, from the impossibility of contradicting them,) of having accumulated vast fortunes by jobbing in the public funds. If no English Minister has been accused in the same way, it is because the press has been more free. The freedom of the press not only preserves the purity of statesmen, but preserves them, when pure, from unjust accusations."

14. We have only to add, that it will hardly, we think, be denied that it is of the utmost consequence that the men who fill our high places should be above suspicion. From the immense importance attached to wealth in England, the desire to obtain it has acquired such force as to create an almost universal disposition to gamble and speculate, and to consider all means of gaining money

equally allowable. If this general disposition were not to be counteracted in some degree by the example of men in conspicuous situations remaining uninfected by avarice, and even living and dying poor, the idea of honour and honesty might come at last to be considered as existing only in romance, like the virtues of the knights-errant of old.

These paragraphs tell the story in the newspaper way; but, there remains a little for us to think about besides what is contained in this newspaper story. In paragraph 1, DOCTOR BLACK falls into that very vice which he has so often and so justly censured in other newspaper people; namely, that of *crying up* the superhuman purity (to make use of an expression of the intense O'CONNELL and SHIEL) of this famous cabinet of ours, which Doctor Black is ready to take his oath has "*never been even touched by rumour, as to its purity.*" Very pure, to be sure, as the annals of Parliament will tell; and as was particularly illustrated in the *sun at noon-day* declaration, made by the leader of the Whigs in 1809. Indeed, the purity is a great deal too notorious for you and I to waste our precious time in talking about it, and therefore we will say no more about that. DOCTOR BLACK, in paragraph 7, observes,

and very justly, that Lord Goderich's character, his certificate of character to Mr. Herries, is not wholly free from ambiguity. It is very true, that it is not; for, I defy any man to say that it means that the thing "destitute of foundation" is *that alleged connexion* of which the paragraph spoke. This letter of "my Lord" may speak truth; and, yet, the connexion with the capitalist may have been truly described. All that the letter says is this: that the "august" personage was not rejected, that his appointment was not delayed, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, on account of the connexion or supposed connexion with the capitalist. The connexion may, therefore, have existed; it may still exist; and yet, Lord Goderich may speak truth in this letter.

The "contemporary" of Doctor Black, who is, I, for my part, know not what, observes, and the Morning Chronicle, in paragraph 8, says the observation is just, that Mr. Herries may "easily disprove the inferences drawn from his alleged intimacy with the capitalist, by *accounting for the property of which he is now in possession*;" that is to say, by making out an account stating what he was worth when he en-

tered into office, what he has received from his office, what he has spent since he came into it, and what he possesses now; and, the contemporary adds, that no honest man can be afraid of making out and publishing such a statement. I have not much objection to this; for, as to the spendings, the public would very easily be able to estimate their amount; and, in the present case, the possessions of Mr. HERRIES when he first entered into public employ, could hardly form a very voluminous part of the statement, seeing that he began, not many years ago, as a mere clerk, and seeing that his father had "failed" (as the newspapers tell us) but a very short time before he began being such clerk. If, therefore, Mr. HERRIES be in possession of property now, to a **GREAT AMOUNT**, it would remain for him to account for the means by which he became possessed of such property; and more especially if the following item, which I find in that return to Parliament which was made in 1808, be correct, and if it refer to the mother and sisters of Mr. HERRIES.

17th April, 1799. *Pensions per annum.*

To Mary Ann Herries . . .	£300
To Catherine Herries . . .	150
To Isabella Maria Herries . .	150
To Julia Mary Herries . . .	150

£750

Now, I am not sure that these are the mother and sisters of Mr. Herries. I have been positively assured that they are ; and I must say that I believe it. If, then, Mr. HERRIES be, as these newspaper people so broadly insinuate, possessed of great property, here is something for us, who pay the taxes, to look to ; besides the argument which this list affords, for presuming that he could not have been in the possession of very great riches when first he became a clerk in the pay of the people of England. To which I beg the "august" person's leave to add, that the law compels all fathers and grand-fathers ; all mothers and grand-mothers, to maintain, if they be able, all their children and grand-children and great grand-children, and still farther down, if there be such, and if they stand in need of parochial relief. It also compels all sons and daughters to maintain, if they be able, their fathers, mothers, grand-fathers and grand-mothers, and even higher up, if there be any such, who stand in need of parochial relief. This law is perfectly just ; and, I can assure you, my friends, that it is most rigorously executed. Some time ago, a poor old man came to me from a very great distance, to know the

law upon this subject. He possessed two small tenements, upon the rent of which, together with the keeping of a little shop, he maintained himself at the age of nearly four-score years. He had three grand-children, who came by a son that was dead. These children were able to work in the fields, and their wages, their fair wages would have maintained them ; but, the farmers and the people called gentlemen in the parish, being in the habit of paying the people part in wages and part in poor-rates, these children had to come to the parish for a part of the means of their existence. The parish, therefore, by order of the justices of the peace, applied to the old man to repay that which the parish had to pay weekly to the children. The old man could not pay it without *selling his tenements*, and, thus, expose himself to die in a work-house at the end of a long life of labour and frugality. He refused, therefore, to pay ; and, at the time when he came to me, the same magistrates had given an order to *distrain upon his goods, which had actually been seized and sold*. This was a monstrous case ; but, perhaps, it was only one case out of a thousand which occur every year. Thus it is that the law

deals with the *labouring part* of the people; thus it deals with those who pay a tax upon every thing that they swallow and every thing that they wear: but, if an aristocratical family, or any family connected, though ever so distantly, with that body; if such a family *fail*, no father, no grandfather, no son, no daughter, is applied to to support them out of their superabundance; but they are fastened by whole broods, by whole clutches of hens and chickens, and sometimes the male head along with them, upon those taxes, the largest part of which come from those labouring classes, of whose treatment, in this respect, I have just, above, given a specimen. Never; no, never, my friends, shall we see an end to this, until we see that reform of Parliament, which this same Lord Goderich, in his days of memorable prosperity, described as a measure that would turn every thing "*topsy turvy*." Indeed it would, my good "lord," for, in less than two months after such a Parliament should be assembled, these numerous clutches would be sent forth to scratch about and shift for themselves.

But, to return for a moment to the paragraphs above quoted, the "contemporary" of Doctor

BLACK, who seems to be very much like the Doctor himself, tells us, in paragraph 12, that "it is quite sufficient GUARANTEE to the public that Lord GODERICH asserts that the insinuations are unfounded." Aye, to the newspaper-people it may be quite sufficient: they are people of *large faith*, and of unlimited confidence. For you and me, this bare assertion of Lord Goderich is not quite sufficient. It can only be matter of *opinion* with him, at best, to say nothing at all about the necessary intimacy which he must have had with Mr. HERRIES, he being Chancellor of the Exchequer while Mr. Herries was one of the Secretaries of the Treasury. Putting this aside, we must see that the imputed connexion might exist, and Lord GODERICH know nothing at all about the matter. We have only, therefore, his opinion upon the subject; and, the worth of his opinion we shall easily be able to estimate pretty correctly when we go back and look at his swaggering opinions and assertions of 1824; when we hear him, in 1826, giving the name of "*worthless rags*" to those bits of paper of the effects of which he had boasted only a few months before; and when

we hear him, in 1827, positively declaring that he will force into execution, the measure of March 1826, which every man with two grains of sense, is now ready to declare can never be forced into execution, without producing effects, at the very thought of which this Lord Goderich would tremble. The fact, therefore, of the connexion with ROTHSCHILD, whose name has been, at last, brought out at full length, in paragraph 8, and, indeed, many times before : the connexion between HERRIES and this fellow, remains to be explained away ; to be negatived ; to be denied in some other manner, before any man who is sane and not corrupt, will believe, or pretend to believe, that it has not existed and that it does not exist. The contemporary of the *Morning Chronicle* pretends that Mr. HERRIES is "little known." A man ought to be pretty well known, before he be a Privy Councillor, one would think. We are got into a delightful sort of way, if people *unknown* to the public be made Privy Councillors and Chancellors of the Exchequer. Lord GODERICH, this newspaper-man tells us, is "known." Yes ; pretty well known, for his breeding of panics amidst unparalleled

prosperity. Pretty well known, for his talk about worthless rags, and for his "dispensing the blessings of those rags from the portals of an ancient constitutional monarchy. Pretty well known, and known, too, for having had Mr. Herries as his secretary of the Treasury, while he himself was Chancellor of the Exchequer. This, however, is the pitiful excuse for *Mr. Herries himself keeping silent!* He was the man to have spoken upon this occasion : he was the man to have come forward in his own name instantly, and to have said : "You lying vagabonds of the broad sheet : you base 'best public instructor : ' you scoundrels, who put forth insinuations against me because I will not bribe you : you reptiles, that defy the devil to find your like, any thing so vile and so venomous from the emptyings of Noah's ark, I defy you all to prove that I have ever had the smallest connexion with Rothschild, whom, upon my honour, I have never dined with, never drank with, never even spoken to, except when the business of my office absolutely compelled me to be present where he was, acting as I then always was under the directions and under

"the eye of my superiors." Nothing could be easier than this: this would have been worth ten thousand certificates to character, written by Lord Goderich; and, unless this could be done with safety, Mr. Herries would have done well to let Lord Goderich keep his certificate to himself.

I cannot dismiss this matter, without an observation or two on the eulogium which the newspaper people here pass upon themselves. They tell us in paragraph 13, that the French Ministers are accused, in private conversation, of accumulating vast fortunes by jobbing in the public funds. And that "if no *English minister has been accused*" in the same way, it is because "the press has been more free." "The freedom of the press, therefore, not only preserves the *pu- rity of statesmen*, but, preserves them, when pure, from unjust accusations." No; no, to the whole of this. In private conversation, we say ten thousand things of these statesmen as they are here called, which any of us would be totally ruined, if not killed, if we hinted at it in print. This is a base and lying assumption. We dare not print that which we think upon the subject. If we dared to print that which

we think, then, indeed, the press would be efficient for the purposes here mentioned: as the thing now is, it operates in a precisely different course. It is the vilest thing that ever existed in the world, conducted generally by the meanest and most mercenary of men, constantly actuated by the most selfish and villanous of motives.

In paragraph 14 and last, Doctor BLACK complains of the general prevalence of a desire to get money, *no matter by what means*. The Doctor's complaint would be in direct hostility to his own rule, frequently laid down; for, when the Scotch have been accused of greediness, he has always answered that the word greediness was nonsense, for that every man had a right to get as much as he could in any way that he could; that this was *human nature*, and that it was childish to find fault with it. The Doctor meant, doubtless, to confine his rule to the Scotch; and he is here speaking of the English, though I would bet him a trifle that the "august" personage whom he has in his eye, is much more of the former than the latter. There is one little thing which I had nearly forgotten; namely, that the Doctor, in paragraph 8, tells us that

"when a minister dies *in debt*,
 "like Mr. PITT, or with a *pittance*,
 "like Mr. CANNING, suspicion,
 "even is disarmed." Not in my
 breast, Doctor. A man like PITT,
 with neither wife nor child, may
 do a great many things, with re-
 spect to which, his dying in debt
 will not disarm my suspicion.
 PITT took pretty good care of his
 friends. His object was the re-
 tention of power. The possession
 of money or of lands was nothing
 to him; and if we were to enter
 into a strict examination of the
 way in which he disposed of the
 public money, we should find, I
 believe, this criterion of yours
 not to be worth a straw. And it
 was a *pittance*, was it, that CAN-
 NING left behind him, even if the
 newspaper accounts be true? We
 know what he received of the
 public money; and what right
 had he to live in the manner that
 he lived all his life-time, his origin
 being such as it was? A *pittance*,
 truly, after having lived in splen-
 dour for pretty nearly thirty years,
 and never having performed for
 the country one single act of ser-
 vice; but having done it mis-
 chiefs innumerable? When JEF-
 FERSON, indeed, died a beggar, in
 point of money, after all his long
 and great and acknowledged ser-
 vices to his country; after having

led a life of the greatest frugality;
 after having been President for
 eight years, thirty years an Am-
 bassador, a Secretary of State and
 a Vice-President: here, indeed,
 was an evidence of purity; but,
 to cite the instances of PITT and
 CANNING, is an insult added to
 the innumerable injuries that they
 heaped upon the country.

However, my friends, the time
 must come when we shall have a
 better security for the just distri-
 bution of our earnings, than is to
 be found in waiting for the death
 of Ministers to see what they are
 worth. A reformed Parliament
 would not wait for their death in
 order to ascertain whether they
 had been honest or not. It would
 take care not to trust to their ho-
 nesty: not to put into their hands
 the means of accumulating im-
 mense sums of money and im-
 mense estates. This is the only
 efficient check: all the rest is
 nonsense. We want a Parlia-
 ment that shall be the real guard-
 ian of the public purse: such a
 Parliament the infernal newspa-
 per-press will never let us have
 if it can prevent it; but, such a
 Parliament we must have by one
 means or another; and, to bring
 us to that point of necessity,
 events are now working in every
 direction, but particularly in that

direction which will be the most effectual, namely, the *paper-money*.

This brings me to speak of the time and manner of the circumstances which will make it our duty to celebrate the grand feast of the gridiron. I make no account, you will observe, of the little previous panics with which the newspapers amuse their thoughtless readers. These go for nothing with me. They may be true or they may be false. The great question is, **WHEN** we are likely to have another *bank-restriction*! That is the question. The law, as it now stands, provides for the total annihilation of one-pound notes in eighteen months from this time. If they were all destroyed to-morrow, there would be *barter* before this day week. They have been increasing, instead of diminishing, in every part of the country, during the last eighteen months. The law, passed in March, 1826, prohibited the issuing of any more stamps for country one-pound notes from that time, and prevented the issuing of any more *new* Bank of England one-pound notes after last October. But, if the Country-Bankers possessed stamps which they had received before the law

was passed, they might issue them; and the Bank of England might, and may, continue to issue their old one-pound notes. How the thing has happened, I know not; but the fact is certain, that the Country-Bankers have issued new notes in great abundance; and, that you may be certain that I do not speak at random guess here, I am about to give you a very circumstantial account of the issuing of new one-pound notes, by the GURNEYS in the County of Norfolk. I will first insert an exact copy of a note, which has been sent to me by a most worthy man of the name of CANNELL, of Teesburgh, in Norfolk, whose letter accompanying the note, will at once instruct and amuse you.

(Copy of a country Bank Note.)

"No. 2,587. Fakenham Bank.
 "No. 2,587. I promise to pay the bearer
 "on demand, one pound, here or at
 "Barclay, Tritton, and Co. Bankers,
 "London, value received, Fakenham,
 "22th day of June, 1827. For Gurneys, Birkbeck and Rawlinson"
 (signed) "Abraham Rawlinson. One
 "Pound. Entered," (signed) "A.
 READ."

Such is the note; and, now, I will lay before you a copy of the letter of Mr. CANNELL.

TO WILLIAM COBBETT, ESQ.

Teesburgh, August 27th, 1827.

SIR,

At the request of several of the readers of the Register, I address to you the following correct statement.—On Saturday last I received the one pound note of Gurneys' bank which I have herewith enclosed for your inspection, made and issued last June, which you stated in a late Register you believed bankers had a right to do, having obtained the stamps previous to the passing of the last Act. Now, Sir, it appears very singular to us that this band of quakers should have had this sagacity which none of the other bankers seem to have had, namely, to get stamps *to make one pound notes after the passing of the last Act*, by which we thought that the making of these notes was put a stop to under the penalty of fifty pounds. We request, if you think proper, your opinion upon this subject, particularly as Mr. Richard Gurney himself does not appear to know whether they have a right to make them or not, but only believes that they have. A friend of mine and myself took the note to the bank, and asked the clerk whether it was a good one. He told us it was. I kept this note, and threw down two

more, demanding gold for them, which he gave me. We then went away, and presently after met Mr. R. Gurney, the late member of Parliament, and the following dialogue took place, word for word:—CANNELL. Sir, is that a good note? GURNEY. Yes. CANNELL. Sir, is that according to law, to make and issue notes upon that date? GURNEY. I believe it is. CANNELL. I suppose, Sir, you, having obtained the stamps previous to the passing of the last Act, you can now circulate them. GURNEY. I believe we have a right so to do; the people like the notes better than sovereigns. CANNELL. No, Sir; nobody likes them except those that wish to thrive at the expense of a starving people, and it must be a fraud upon the nation to force them into circulation at a time when you ought to be drawing them in. GURNEY. No more of a fraud than the National Debt is. Here ended the dialogue. Now, Sir, I can assure you that almost every individual in my neighbourhood dislikes paper money except the land-people and the parsons.

I remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

JAMES CANNELL.

Now, then, my friends, here we have the fact. Here we have a new one-pound note, issued by the Gurneys, who are certainly as likely to know as any body else is, whether they shall be called upon at a very early day, to pay a golden sovereign for that one-pound note. You will bear in mind, that this Gurney, who had the dialogue with Mr. Cannell, is the *late* Member of Parliament. HUDSON GURNEY (who, for a long while, I thought bore the name of *Obadiah*) is still in Parliament, I believe. From him the public were given to understand, that the *Gurneys*; the great Gurneys, issued nothing in the paper way for less than five pounds. The late Member, of whom Mr. Cannell speaks, is, I believe, a brother of Obadiah. The part of the concern belonging to the latter may, perhaps, in his name, issue only five pound notes; but, it is a notorious fact, that a piece of gold is hardly ever seen in that great county of Norfolk, equal, in amount of money transactions, to several other counties put together; and that, in short, the currency of the county consists almost wholly of Gurneys' notes. The Gurneys have banks, or, rather a bank; a paper-shop, not only at the city of Norwich, but in almost

every market town in the county. I believe, at every market town, either for the issuing of paper or for negotiations and transactions respecting their paper; and I have never spoken to a Norfolk man upon the subject, who did not without hesitation declare that if Gurneys' one-pound notes were put an end to, on the day appointed by the law, there must be a general breaking up in that county.

This is more or less the case in every county in the kingdom, Lancashire excepted; and even there, a great part of the money-transactions is carried on through the means of the country notes of the neighbouring counties. Excessive fools, indeed, may possibly believe that tranquillity can exist after the total destruction of the one pound notes; but, notwithstanding all that we have seen and heard of them, it is difficult to believe that Goderich and Huskisson can be foolish to this extent. However, their foolishness cannot counteract the natural movement of things; and, therefore, a bank-restriction is what we have to look for, unless my equitable adjustment should be adopted, and that is what no man expects. To be sure, another bank-restriction, in the thirteenth year of peace; after Peel's Bill, after three times setting

the question at rest for ever, after the compliments that passed between King and Parliament, eulogizing the virtue and the wisdom of each other in having returned to the *currency of our ancestors*; after all the asseverations of Huskisson and Robinson and all the whole tribe; to return to bank-restriction, to mere blackguard paper money; to bare paper-money and *nothing else*; to return to this after all these things, would be disgrace, national as well as individual; it would be such a shame; such an infamy would it be, that one can hardly think of it without sinking from one's seat, and one could not think of it at all without looking about one for ratsbane, rope, sharp pen-knife or deep well, if one did not feel that one should be able to say, "I, never, in deed, word or thought, have had any thing to do with this matter." Yet, mind, to bank-restriction we must come, or to equitable adjustment, or to a total blowing-up.

One of the three must come; and one of the three must be determined upon, in fifteen months time or thereabouts: and it may be determined upon; events may force it to be determined upon, even before Christmas. I do not *expect* that; but even that may be. The

greatest evil of all, perhaps; the worst thing that could be done, is, I think, bank-restriction; because that would leave no chance of recovery to the system. I mean the worst thing for the Ministers. And yet, I think they will choose that, because it is, in the first instance, a thing less hideous to face. Now, then, if bank-restriction take place, we have the complete, the unequivocal, the wholly undeniable evidence of the truth of the gridiron prophecy, which I have copied as a motto for the head of this Register. The Register which contained the motto when it was first written, was addressed to the present King, who was then Regent; and I trust that his Majesty will see the complete fulfilment of the prophecy.

Whenever this event shall take place, or either of the other two events, then will we hold, my friends, the grand feast of the gridiron. I propose to hold it in the largest room that I ever saw in a building called a house, and which is at the Horns at Kennington, a place that has the further recommendation of being situated in this my native county. That room will contain a thousand persons; and, as it is desirable to make the feast to come as cheap as possible to the assembled disciples, I intend,

when the time arrive, to solicit the aid of our friends throughout the country, in effecting this object of cheapness. The cost ought not to be more than four shillings; and, yet, upon such an occasion, there ought to be good eating and drinking. One friend will send us a sheep or two, ready killed, and sent up as it were for market; another, a calf; another, half a dozen sirloins of beef; another, a good fat pig; another, a parcel of geese, turkeys, fowls, ducks, or the like; another, a hamper or two of eggs; some good fellow of a miller will send us a sack or two of flour. I do not despair of finding a milk-man, that will send us a hogshead of milk, to make puddings and pies. We will not go to Barclay, Perkins, and Co. for something that I do not choose to describe; ten or a dozen hogsheads of good country ale, a pottle of which will make a man think himself six inches higher, shall be our drink. No wine, no spirits, but the spirit inspired by the occasion, shall we want. The money that each man will have to pay will be for the use of the landlord's room and his eating and drinking utensils. The only danger will be, in making the supply too large. But this may be avoided by receiving the

offers two or three weeks beforehand, then making a selection, and returning thanks for such articles as we are not likely to want, taking those which we do want, and considering the acceptance as a mark of our gratitude. Thus it is, my friends, that I intend to hold the grand feast of the gridiron, from which feast we will issue our declaration against the accursed system of paper-money, and our statement of facts containing the rise, progress and completion, of the struggle which we have made against this detestable system.

The gridiron itself, the badge of our triumph, shall be hoisted over the shop of the Register on the same day that the festival is held. It is ready: it is of iron, seven feet long and five feet wide. It has been painted, and only wants to be gilded with the leaf of that metal which we have so long been praying to come and drive the worthless rags out of existence. This festival will be due to you as well as to me. There is hardly a man of you who has not suffered in mind, body or estate, for having espoused and maintained the principles, the triumph of which we shall be met to celebrate; and, you will now have the satisfaction to reflect, that you have suffered

for the sake of your duty to your king and country; and that the revenge which you seek and will receive, will consist in seeing that country rescued from the grasp of harpies such as the world never saw before; and placed in a fair way of regaining its former character for freedom, honour and integrity.

I am,

My Friends,

Your faithful Friend, and

Most obedient Servant,

WM. COBBETT.

FOOLS AT LIVERPOOL.

THESE fools have, I see, had a meeting in their Town-Hall, to propose to *erect a monument to the memory of Canning*. Mr. THOMAS SMITH (no relation of *Bott* or of the *Roman Senator*) in a most able speech, exposed the folly and inconsistency of the proposition. He was seconded by Mr. MITCHELL, who gave a very true description of the rise, progress, and deeds of CANNING. The fools, however, agreed to their monument; and Mr. MITCHELL was answered, or rather attempted to be answered, by the *Roaring Rushton*, who, let it be observed,

told me himself that he and some others, wished, at the election of 1818, to bring the aged OGDEN upon the hustings, there to reproach Canning to his face with his inhuman jest in the House of Commons; yet, this is one of the turn-coat fellows, who now eulogize the memory of Canning, and who has had, upon two or three occasions, the effrontery to prefer against me the cuckoo charge of "*inconsistency*"! I do not know that I shall find time to return to these fools; if I have the time, I will; and give another showing up to the nasty, filthy, place-hunting crew that infest that wen of the north, and which certainly does surpass in baseness, even the hell-hole, Manchester.—I see, that at Birmingham there has been a meeting to condole with the King on the death of the jester on OGDEN'S rupture. Mr. RICHARD SPOONER figured away at this meeting, and said, amongst other things, that Canning was a sincere friend to civil and religious liberty. This SPOONER is a banker. And a Mr. BIRD, who made an excellent speech, and who showed all the tricks by which the meeting had been got together, proposed, as an amendment, that the meeting should adjourn, and observed, in the

course of his speech, that the principal getter-up of the meeting was the agent of the Bank of England branch bank in Birmingham. Spooner, in alluding to this, took occasion to find fault of the branch banks; and said some pretty ill-natured things on the conduct of Lord GODERICH and Lord LIVERPOOL, relative to the country-banks. As, however, the meeting was held at the POLICE-OFFICE, and as the people, of course, were shut out, these tricksters carried their proposition: and, if ever their address reach the King, it will, I dare say, afford him ground for a good hearty laugh.

ERROR

IN LAST REGISTER.

IN the last Register, at page 550, it was stated that LAWYER BROUGHAM was born at CARRICKFERGUS. A Correspondent has been so good as to remark to me, that this place being actually on the *Irish land*, it was erroneous to call this Lawyer a *Scotch-Irishman*, seeing that that compound epithet is never applied but to persons born in some one of the *islands* that lie between, and al-

most connect, Ireland and Scotland. The fault was mine: I had often heard him (by a man likely to know all about him) called a Scotch-Irishman, and it *ran in my head*, I know not why, that Carrickfergus was the place of his birth. My obliging correspondent has not only put me right relative to the birth-place, but has given me some curious intelligence with regard to the parentage of this man, so much admired by the *Empty Jordan* ("better empty than full," the reader will say!) and the assembled FOOLS OF LIVERPOOL, never forgetting BOTT, the ROMAN SENATOR, and ROARING RUSHTON, who is about to quit his quiet shop for the bar. The truth is, I find, that LAWYER BROUGHAM was born in the *Isle of Mull*, which word *Mull*, is Scotch for *promontory*. There is the "*Mull of CANTIRE*," the southern point of which lies directly opposite CARRICKFERGUS, and, I dare say, that, in some account that I had heard of the matter, the beggarly spot of the birth was designated as being opposite, or near, the considerable town of Carrickfergus. The Isle of Mull, in which our Lawyer was born, lies farther to the north, is an island, is *between* Ireland and Scotland, and all the people born here

are, as I observed before, called "*Scotch-Irish*," though, in the army, I have always heard it insisted on, that the whole of the population of these islands consists of "*Irishmen's bastards*." This puts me in mind of a notable piece of emptiness on the part of that quaint old coxcomb, JERRY BENTHAM, with the humorous account of whose "*cruise*," as given by CAPTAIN PARRY, LORD BYRON is said to have so frequently called upon the Captain to amuse him in his illness. This prince of quaintness, in writing about REFORM, some years ago, suffered the putrid relics of his *aristocratic pride* to break out in this sort of way: he said, that, in case of Reform, the *people* would never choose any but "*men of family*." It was not, the conceited prig said, "*Cobbett with Hunt at his heels that the people would choose; but, Cartwright of the Cartwrights of Northamptonshire, or Brougham of Brougham-Hall in the county of Westmoreland*"!—Conceited and envious old prig! "*Brougham of Brougham-Hall*," indeed! It was Canning, I suppose, *of the Cannings*, but of the *where* the biographers seem puzzled to discover, other than *of the pension and sinecure list*.—

Jerry himself is Bentham *of the Benthams of the Penitentiary project*, for which these Benthams *touched handsomely of the public money*!—Brougham *of Brougham Hall*, indeed! Pretty humbug! The *broom* was to *sweep the hall*, I suppose; for, if I be rightly informed upon the subject, this, or something like it, must have been the occupation of the ancestry of 60 years ago, and, as I have heard, even the family of *Sir James Lowther*! I have often heard, that the immediate progenitor was a "*respectable draper*," and this was pretty satisfactorily explained to me by the fact, that all the *Scotch pack-carriers* who came to vote at Preston, and who actually *swarm* throughout all the manufacturing districts, called themselves "*drapers*," and were *entered as such on the poll-books*! If the father were a "*respectable draper*," it accounts for the son having been born in the *Isle of Mull*; or, at least, it accounts for his having been born in Scotland, a circumstance of which he *boasted*, some time ago, at a dinner at "*Modern Athens*."—For my part, I believe in the *Isle of Mull*; and this makes him a true-bred Scotch-Irish fellow. It is, however, a matter of no con-

sequence to US ; we get rid of him ; that is all that we need care about. Canning took occasion, and at a Saint Patrick's Dinner too, to deny that he was an Irishman, though we now find, that both his parents were Irish ; and yet the sons of flabbergaster claim him ! They cannot find in their silly hearts to give up a fellow of such "illustrious" gab ! Brougham unites the qualities of the two countries, to which he belongs : he has all the wariness of the Scotch and all the "illustrious" and "overwhelming" botheration of the "sister kingdom." These qualities, however, counteract each other ; and hence the public conduct of his whole life has been one unbroken series of inconsistencies.

VEGETABLE MARROW.

THE plants of this sort, the right name of which is *Squash*, I had to mention once before. They are certainly the greatest acquisition received by our English gardens within my memory ; and, they are so easy of cultivation, and are so very good as garden stuff, that a few years must bring them into general use. But, then

they ought to be real squashes. I have looked very narrowly after them at Covent-garden, and I have as yet seen only two small baskets that were not young pumpkins, which is a very poor, watery thing, not so good as a boiled cucumber, and sufficiently unwholesome into the bargain. These squashes that I have seen have the shape of the early flat squash ; but they are green, instead of being of a bright beautiful yellow, which the flat squashes are. There is nothing like seeing a thing to obtain a knowledge of it. Eating it is rather better, to be sure ; but, I have not the means of putting it in the power of a great number of persons to eat of these vegetables. I can, however, let them be seen by a great number of persons ; and to that end, I will send a parcel of three different sorts of summer squashes to be placed in my shop in Fleet-street, on Saturday next, and to continue there through the next week ; and that those who fear contamination from the politics within may not be exposed to such great perils, I will have them placed in the window. There will be the flat summer squash, which very much resembles a *coronet*. The crooked necked bush squash, which re-

sembles the neck and part of the breast of a swan. The other sort is the running crooked necked summer squash, nearly of the same shape with the last, and is only larger and of a yellow a little more deep. I have not much seed to spare at present, but if any gentleman be very anxious to secure a little matter of it, and would signify his wish, and leave a memorandum at the shop to that effect, he might have it. One single squash plant, of either of these sorts, properly planted and cultivated, and that, too, without any great care, will produce, between the first of August and the middle of September, a bushel of the finest vegetable, I think, that ever was put upon a table, asparagus only excepted. These are not watery things, like young pumpkins or green squashes. They cut through as solid as a turnip. They want no peeling before they be cooked; they cook in a short space of time; they are excellent in all those cases where turnips are usually made use of, and are, in short, with the sole exception above-mentioned, the finest vegetable that I know of. The time of sowing them is early in May. To be

sheltered from frosts, in the night-time; by a little covering of some sort, until about the 10th of June. They begin to grow away when the hot weather comes, and they bear almost immediately, and come to be fit for use in a few days. Besides these, I have one sort which is called the *white winter squash*. These, and all the winter squashes, must be left on the vines till they be ripe, which is not much before the frost comes in October. They are, then, taken and put by, like pumpkins. When used, they are peeled of their outside coat; the seed and the stringy part is taken out as out of a melon, and they are then cut up and boiled, being esteemed in America as the first of all the vegetables that they have for the winter. The seeds keep any length of time; but, from all that I have seen here, I believe them to degenerate very fast. Half-a-crown's worth of seed is, however, enough for the very largest garden, and that may be kept and sown with safety at the end of seven years.

NEW PROTESTANT REFORMATION.

TO MR. COBBETT.

Maidstone, 6th August, 1827.

SIR,

I sit down to give you as good an account of what passed in the Town-hall here, on Tuesday last, as I can. You must be first acquainted that I am a poor man, that I have a wife and three sons, that I am anxious to do what I can to rescue my children and my fellow-creatures from that state of bondage which we have been in for so long a time.

A meeting was held for the purpose of promoting the "religious principles of the reformation in Ireland"; the parsons had taken great care to placard it all over the town, and had likewise placarded the entrance of the Town-hall. I was not able to leave my work to attend the meeting till two hours after its commencement; when I arrived in the Hall, a Rev. Gentleman whose name is OAKS was addressing the company, which was by no means numerous. But there were present the Earl of WINCHILSEA (who was Chairman), Earl CORNWALLIS, Lord BARHAM, together with a number of Parsons, a Captain whose name

is GORDON, another Captain whose name is BARTLEY, together with many others of the Evangelical sect.

The Rev. Mr. OAKS, who is the Minister of the Methodist society in this town, dealt a good deal in abuse and calumny of the Catholics and the principles of Popery; he said, "the cruel and destructive operations of Popery," and "the more the principles of Popery were supported the more we are lowered as men." The Rev. Gentleman, you may be sure, was heard without interruption by the meeting. I scorn to interrupt any man whilst speaking; but I wish to have the liberty to speak, too. After the Rev. Gentleman had ceased, Captain GORDON got up and read a number of extracts from Ireland, all of which were intended to show how desirable it was for the principles of the Reformation to be promulgated in Ireland. When he had ceased, I got up on one of the forms, with my jacket off (for I had left my work on purpose to go and oppose their measures), and said, as nearly as I can recollect, as follows:—

My Lord WINCHILSEA, I have listened with great attention to the two last speakers, and I have taken down the words that fell from Mr.

OAKS. He tells us of what he calls "the cruel and destructive operations of Popery." Now, my Lord, I ask you whether the operations of Protestantism are not more destructive than the principles of Popery. In the dark ages of Popery, my Lord, were there such immense jails, tread-mills, and poor-houses? My Lord, I am determined not to suffer my Irish poor brethren to be calumniated; I will speak in their defence. I have been in the fields at work with them, and always found more hospitality amongst the poor Irish than my own countrymen. Was not the Reformation "engendered in beastly lust, and has it not degraded the people of England and Ireland." [*Here a parson got up and tried to stop me.*] I said, I will not be put down by you; if his Lordship thinks I have no right to speak, I will get off this form immediately, but I will not cease speaking until *his Lordship* desires me so to do; but I tell you, my Lord, if you do put me down, I will put it forth to the world that you stopped me. *I am agent* to a newspaper, and it shall go forth that Lord Winchilsea would not let me proceed. My Lord, there are among this company many persons who know me; *my name is Joseph Hall Durrant.*

His Lordship then said, "that he certainly wished I would leave off speaking; it was not usual for persons to address these meetings unless they had a resolution put into their hands in favour of the object in view." I said, "My Lord, is not this a public meeting? Is it not placarded at the foot of the stairs to invite the public? I claim the liberty to speak in what is called these civil and religious liberty times." I then got off the form.

Another Parson then, in a short speech, proposed the thanks of the meeting to Lord Winchilsea. I rose and told his Lordship, that I should oppose a vote of thanks to his Lordship, as he would not let me give my sentiments to the meeting. *Here there was some hissing.* I said, "Hiss away, hiss away, it is not the first time I have been hissed. I am determined to be heard, and I will stop here for a week but what I will be heard." I then repeated that I was dissatisfied with their proceedings, and should oppose the vote of thanks.

I should tell you, that when they began to see the drift of my story, they (the resolution men) all seemed in confusion; they looked at each other and whispered, and

crossed the table to speak to his Lordship; and, in fact, my observations broke up their meeting, and they pretty soon wound up the business.

I beg to thank you for the many, many hours of amusement and *instruction* you have afforded me during my leisure hours; for the firmness you have shown, whenever you have been persecuted; and that you may long continue to manifest a similar firmness on every trying occasion, is the sincere wish of,

Sir,

Your humble Servant,

JOSEPH HALL DURRANT.

P. S. I think it likely you would like to know a little who I am. I am pretty well acquainted with the Whig Unitarians in this town, whom you have given a pretty good castigation, in your last Registers; I know the Mr. Lewis whom you spoke of some time ago, and who has lately been on a visit on account of ill health. I showed, at ten o'clock last night, a Whig Unitarian, who is a Common Councilman of this borough, the latter part of your last Register, where you speak of Drs. Rees, Lindsey, and Belsham, declaring they were not advocates for a Reform of Parliament, at Alderman Wood's dinner. After he had

looked at it a few minutes, he threw it at me; he, I knew, took your Register till these few weeks, but he has declined taking it on account of your attacking a Mr. SMITH (I think his name is) of Liverpool, who he is personally acquainted with, and a brother Unitarian. I know many intelligent tradesmen who read the Register here. Though I do not move in a sphere to keep company with the master tradesmen, yet as I am employed in a large wholesale grocer's shop here as porter, and occasionally post placards, I am well known in the town. The Unitarian Whig Common Councilman, when he heard that I had had the assurance to speak in the presence of Lords, called in our shop, and said, he really "was hurt" to think I should go to interrupt the meeting; he allowed the purity of my motives, but he wanted to know what good *I could do*. I, who was busy at the time, had not leisure to tell him; but I recollect reading somewhere "that no effort for public good, however feeble, is lost." Possibly you may have leisure to tell this Common Council Whig Unitarian-man, what good may result from my efforts; and you may be assured, if you do that, he shall be deprived of two of his senses,

hearing and seeing, but that he shall hear or see it.

You have full leave from me to use this communication, together with my name, in what manner you please, as I am in the employ of a *liberal* and enlightened man, though I am sorry to say he is a Whig Unitarian too.

To morrow our member ROBERTS gives us Independent Freemen a dinner, in a temporary booth erected in a field about a mile from this town. Mr. ROBERTS is expected to-day, and will dine with *us*, for you must know I am one of the *independent* electors. My master, who is Chairman on this occasion, wants a list of toasts for to-morrow. I regret that the time will not allow it, or

perhaps you could send him a few appropriate ones, such as "success to the crib," "the envy of surrounding nations," and the like. You know we are Whigs; will it sound well to give the health of Canning? But you have taught me, you have *proved* it as plain as a demonstration in Euclid, that it is all a humbug.

The following is a copy of the placard stuck up in this town:

"British Society for promoting
"the Religious Principles of the
"Reformation in Ireland.

"A Public Meeting to constitute a Society for the county of
"Kent, in aid of this institution,
"will be held, at the Town-Hall,
"Maidstone; on Tuesday, July
"21st, at twelve o'clock."

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending Aug. 17.

Per Quarter.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	59	6	Rye	39	2
Barley ..	36	9	Beans ...	52	2
Oats	27	0	Pease ...	43	10

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the week ended Aug. 17.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	29,493	Rye	315
Barley ..	639	Beans . . .	747
Oats ...	9,449	Pease	670

Imperial Average of the Six Weeks ended Aug. 17, which regulates the Duties on liberated Foreign Corn.

Per Quarter.

	s.	d.
Wheat	60	7
Barley	33	3
Oats	27	3
Rye	43	1
Beans	49	11
Pease	45	8

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Tuesday, Aug. 21.—Imperial Qr.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Wheat..	3,187	for	9,591	18	0	Average,	62	0
Barley..	39	..	63	11	8	.....	32	7
Oats..	1,626	..	2,361	6	0	.....	29	0
Rye....	20	..	34	10	0	.....	34	6
Beans..	318	..	752	5	6	.....	49	2
Pease ..	769	..	1,700	11	4	.....	44	2

Friday, August 24.—There are this week moderate supplies of all kinds of Grain. The Wheat trade is firm, at Monday's prices. Barley, Beans, and Pease, rather look upwards. Oats find buyers at terms fully equal to those of the beginning of this week. Flour still continues to meet a heavy sale.

Monday, August 27.—The arrival of Wheat, Barley, Oats and Flour, since this day se'nnight, has been tolerably fair. This morning there is a very moderate fresh supply of Corn, and a good attendance of buyers. For the prime parcels of Wheat rather more money has been obtained, with a firm trade, but for all other sorts the market has been dull. The quality of the new samples of Wheat does not equal the old, the Grain being rather thinner, and some are damp from the late showery weather.

Barley is unaltered from last quotations. Beans are scarce, and 1s. to 2s. per qr. dearer. The Government contract for 1000 quarters of Boiling Pease, and the country orders having cleared the market of this article, they may be reported 1s. per qr. higher than this day se'nnight. Grey Pease are declined 2s. per qr.; the new samples are fine in quality and more plentiful. Such parcels of Oats as are in good condition have found a ready sale, at rather better prices, but other kinds are unaltered. Flour a dull sale, at no variation in value.

Monday, Aug. 27.—The arrivals from Foreign Ports last week have been 9,149 casks of Butter; and from Ireland 1,470 firkins of Butter, and 300 bales of Bacon. The Butter market, since Thursday, has been very brisk, and may be quoted at an advance of 2s. to 4s. per cwt. Bacon very dull: the Stock too heavy for the season.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 9½d. by the full-priced Bakers.

COAL MARKET, Aug. 24.

Ships at Market.	Ships sold.	Price.
101.	67½.	31s.3d. 40s.0d.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from August 20 to August 25, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	4,917	Tares	5
Barley ..	54	Linseed ..	9,069
Malt	1,540	Rapeseed .	603
Oats	1,494	Brank ..	12
Beans ...	94	Mustard ..	—
Flour	7,333	Flax	—
Rye	1,702	Hemp ...	55
Pease	1,756	Seeds ...	—

Foreign.—Wheat, 6,376; Barley, 2,899; Oats, 15,788; and Beans, 105 qrs.

HOPS.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, August 23.—The accounts this morning, from Kent and Sussex, state that the Hops are growing, and do not at present appear to have been checked by the late cold nights. Duty 105,000*l.*; very little doing. Currency may be stated about the same, from 65*s.* to 84*s.* to 90*s.* Picking will not commence before the second week in September.

Maidstone, August 23.—Although we had during this last week some very heavy rains with cold winds, which are considered unfavourable, still the Hops are doing well, and improving every day: the Duty is in consequence advanced to 105,000*l.* and 110,000*l.*, which from the present appearance is not over-rating the crop: the strong old gardens are doing the best, and are likely to produce a fair crop of a superior quality, as it is remarked they are particularly fine this year. They talk a little of the flea and mould in some places, but we do not hear much of it.

Worcester, Aug. 22.—From various parts of our Plantation it is reported that the burr is pretty generally turning into Hop, and that the improvement in the appearance of the plant is very visible. Our duty is in con-

sequence now laid at 9,000*l.* and 10,000*l.* A third of last year's produce is calculated upon.

SMITHFIELD.

Monday, August 27.—On Friday last there was no alteration in this market, with the exception of Mutton, which sold on rather better terms. To-day the supply of every thing is ample; but business is brisk nevertheless. Some choice Herefords and Devons have obtained 2*d.* a stone over our top currency; and middling things have sold more freely: the prices, however, of Monday last, are about the mark for the general trade. Good Mutton is 2*d.* per stone dearer than this day se'nnight; and Lamb 4*d.* The whole supply will be sold. Next Monday Bartholomew Fair commences.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	4	0	to	5 0
Mutton ...	4	0	—	4 3
Veal	5	4	—	6 0
Pork	4	8	—	5 6
Lamb	5	0	—	5 8
Beasts . . .	2,324		Sheep ..	25,860
Calves ...	235		Pigs ...	140

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	6	to	4 6
Mutton ...	3	6	—	4 2
Veal	3	4	—	5 4
Pork	4	4	—	6 0
Lamb	4	0	—	5 0

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	6	to	4 4
Mutton ...	3	4	—	4 4
Veal	3	8	—	5 8
Pork	4	4	—	6 0
Lamb	3	8	—	5 4

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS, per Ton.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Ware	2	10	to	3	10
Middlings.....	1	15	—	2	0
Chats	1	10	—	1	15
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0
Onions, 0s. 0d.—0s. 0d. per bush.					

BOROUGH, per Ton.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Ware	2	10	to	3	10
Middlings.....	1	15	—	2	0
Chats.....	1	10	—	1	15
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

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Smithfield.— Hay....	80s. to 110s.
Straw...40s.	to 46s.
Clover.	95s. to 130s.
St. James's.— Hay...	100s. to 120s.
Straw ..	36s. to 46s.
Clover..	100s. to 140s.
Whitechapel.-- Hay....	75s. to 115s.
Straw...40s.	to 46s.
Clover	100s. to 140s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended Aug. 17, 1827.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
London*	61	9	32	0	28	2
Essex	57	6	34	4	27	4
Kent.....	60	4	35	2	29	0
Sussex.....	59	8	0	0	35	0
Suffolk	57	5	32	9	29	4
Cambridgeshire.....	55	10	34	8	25	4
Norfolk	56	9	34	2	27	7
Lincolnshire	58	9	0	0	28	0
Yorkshire	58	3	33	0	26	6
Durham	62	6	0	0	33	3
Northumberland	59	8	40	1	32	5
Cumberland	68	5	40	11	32	9
Westmoreland	67	3	45	0	35	0
Lancashire	61	9	0	0	28	3
Cheshire	62	4	0	0	25	10
Gloucestershire.....	60	2	0	0	0	0
Somersetshire	61	0	33	6	22	10
Monmouthshire.....	67	2	0	0	25	9
Devonshire.....	65	4	41	0	29	5
Cornwall.....	67	10	39	1	34	8
Dorsetshire	63	0	0	0	0	0
Hampshire	61	4	37	2	28	0
North Wales	70	6	42	9	29	6
South Wales ...	68	10	42	10	23	10

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

Derby, Aug. 25.—We had but few samples of Wheat at this day's market. Fine Old Wheat is in good request at its late price. But little New Wheat at market at present; it is rather out of condition.—Wheat, old, 60s. to 67s.; ditto, new, 58s. to 64s.; Oats, old, 28s. to 36s.; ditto, new, 28s. to 34s.; Barley, old, 36s. to 40s.; and Beans, 58s. to 60s. per eight bushels, Imperial measure.

Guildford, Aug. 25.—Wheat, old, 16l. to 17l.; ditto, new, for mealings, 16l. to 17l. 5s. per load. Rye, 42s. to 46s.; Barley, 34s. to 36s.; Oats, 26s. to 34s.; Beans, 53s. to 56s.; Pease, grey, 46s. to 49s. per qr.

Horncastle, Aug. 25.—In consequence of the unsettled state of the weather, Wheat is about 2s. per quarter higher; likewise Oats are higher. Other articles of Grain nearly the same as last week.—Wheat, from 60s. to 65s.; Oats, 28s. to 32s.; Beans, 58s. to 60s.; and Rye, from 38s. to 40s. per qr.

Ipswich, Aug. 25.—Our market was again to-day remarkably small. We had very little new Corn, and our Old is exhausted. Wheat, 54s. to 60s., and Pease, 40s. per quarter.

Manchester, Aug. 25.—Since Tuesday last we have had fine weather for the harvest, which has caused a dull trade for most articles in grain, &c., with the exception of fresh made Flour, which is in good request, at last week's rates. We had but a small attendance at our market to-day. The supply of English Wheat was small; what few samples appeared, were readily purchased at 9s. 3d. per bushel, to mix with foreign, the best qualities of which fully support last week's rates, while the inferior is offered on less terms, without being able to make sales. Flour continues in good request, at 47s. and 48s. per sack. Barley, Oats, Beans and Malt remain dull, at last week's rates.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Aug. 25.—The rain continued up to Tuesday, but since then it has been fair weather with the exception of occasional showers, which have not interrupted harvest operations, and cutting is now general in this district. The Barley is reported to be a good deal spoiled and discoloured, and the Wheat is partially injured, but if we have fine weather from this time, nothing serious will have happened beyond causing it to come to market in worse condition. Oats are a light crop, and are not reported to have sustained much injury yet. We had a small supply of Wheat from the farmers this morning, which sold readily at an advance of 2s. per qr.; and a good deal of business was done in foreign Wheat, at 63s. per quarter for Dantzic, and 58s. per quarter for Hambro' red. English Oats sold at last week's prices, and there was very little business done in Foreign Oats, except Archangel, which are nearly all sold at 21s. per quarter.

Norwich, Aug. 25.—The supply of Wheat to-day, was short, and the demand brisk.—Red, of last year's growth, sold at 53s. to 59s.; New, to 60s.; White to 61s.; Barley, none at market; Oats, 23s. to 26s.; Beans, 39s. to 40s.; Pease, 39s. to 40s.; New Boilers to 48s. per qr., and Flour, 45s. to 46s. per sack.

Wakefield, Aug. 24.—The supply of English Wheat fresh up here to-day is short; fine fresh qualities are not plentiful, yet the sale has been very dull, at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per qr., and up to the close of the market, very little business done. There is little or no demand for inferior sorts of English, or for the Foreign to-day. The supply of Oats is very large, and they are dull sale, at a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per stone. There is very little doing in Foreign Barley; the best Malting sorts go off at 34s. to 35s. per qr.—Beans very scarce, and 1s. per qr. dearer.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Bristol, Aug. 23.—Beef, from 6½d. to 7d.; Mutton, 5½d. to 6d.; and Pork, 5d. to 5½d. per lb., sinking offal.

Horncastle, Aug. 25.—Beef, 8s. per stone of 14 lbs. Mutton, 6d.; Lamb, 6d. to 7d.; and Veal, from 6d. to 7d. per lb.

Manchester Smithfield Market, Aug. 22.—The supply of Sheep and Lambs at to-day's market was not so large as last week's, but fully equal to the demand, and the price of the latter gave way, towards the close of the market, ½d. per lb. on the best descriptions. The show of Cattle was good, and a few choice things fetched ½d. per lb. more money. The same may be applied to pigs. In Mutton and Veal no alteration.—Beef, 3½d. to 6½d.; Mutton, 4d. to 6d.; Lamb, 4½d. to 6d.; Veal, 5d. to 7d.; and Pork, 4d. to 5½d. per lb., sinking offal.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Aug. 25.—We had a tolerable supply of fat Cattle to this day's market; prices 7s. 9d. to 8s. 3d. per stone of 14 lbs., sinking offal: the supply of Store Stock was large; Scots sold at 4s. to 4s. 6d. per stone of what they will weigh when fat; Shorthorns, 3s. to 4s. 3d.; Cows and Calves, a flat sale; Homebreds, of one and two years old, a flat sale also. Of Sheep and Lambs the supply was good; Shearlings, 20s to 27s.; fat ones to 37s.; Lambs, 10s. 6d. to 17s. each; Pigs, a little dearer.